



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

Both of these new species are of great interest since they are the first recorded indigenous forms from the eastern United States and show that the genus was present in this area throughout the Tertiary. They also throw an interesting light on the conditions of sedimentation at the time of their existence.

JOHNS HOPKINS UNIVERSITY,
BALTIMORE, MD.

SHORTER NOTES

WHORLED LEAVES IN *Gentiana*.—In his notes on the flora of Copake Falls, N. Y., Sereno Stetson describes and gives an illustration of an unusual leaf arrangement in *Gentiana quinquefolia* L., where whorls of three are shown instead of the normal opposite phyllotaxis in *Gentiana*. Information is requested from those knowing a similar case. There is one in my herbarium of *G. Andrewsii* Griseb., which I collected by Chautauqua Lake, at Mayville, N. Y., September, 1907. One stem among those taken has four whorls of three leaves, those of the uppermost nodes below the leaves subtending the cluster of flowers at the top. The stem was cut off near the root, and was about 4 dm. high, 2 dm. being occupied by the verticillate leaves. The four lower nodes represented on the stem have the leaves opposite, so that the entire stem does not share in the abnormality. One leaf in the upper whorl has a flower in its axil. The only mention I have seen of a similar case, except that of Mr. Stetson, is by Dr. O. Penzig in his *Pflanzen-Teratologie* (2: 155. 1894). Under *Gentiana asclepiadea* L., a plant of southern Europe, he says: "Whorls of leaves with three members in place of the pair, not rare."

E. J. HILL.

CHICAGO, ILL.